

The Potential of Precision Surface Irrigation

in the context of the Indus Basin Irrigation System



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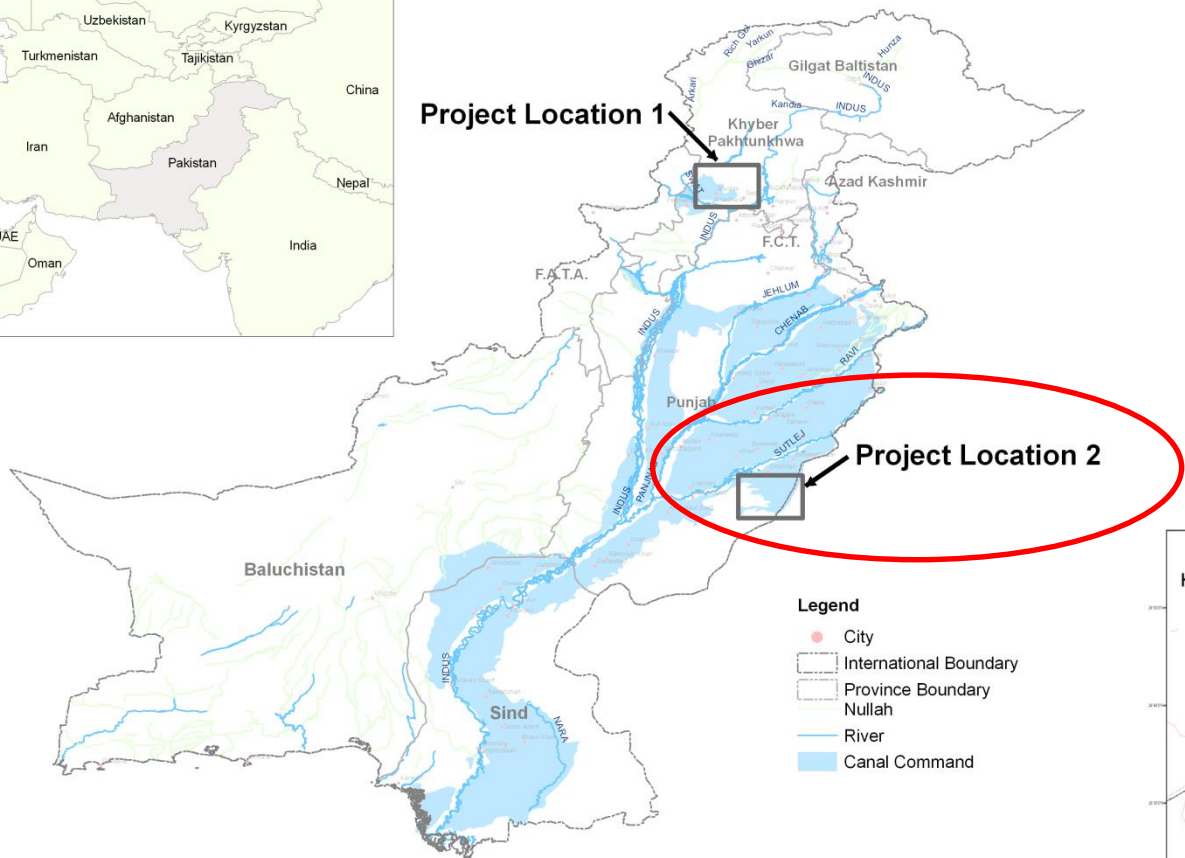
What is “PRECISION SURFACE IRRIGATION”

- Apply physical sciences/mathematics to surface irrigation (flood irrigation)
- Matching field length, width, slope, soil properties to discharge and irrigation duration
- Maximize distribution uniformity and application efficiency (possibly)

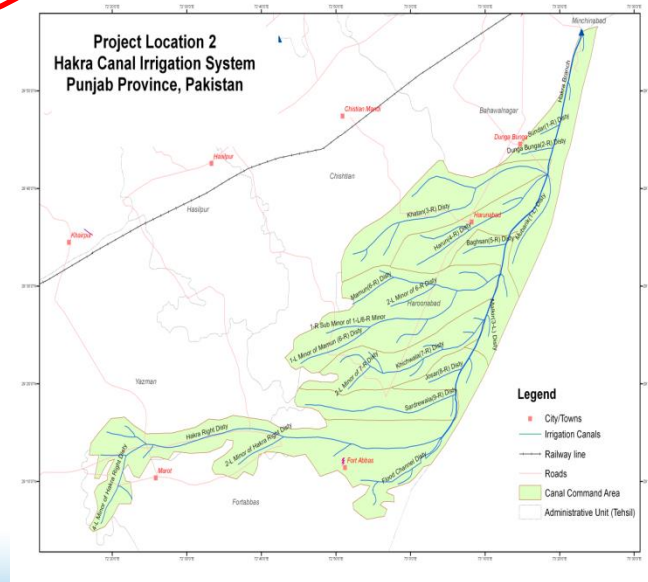
..... “in the context of the Indus Basin Irrigation System”

- Managed through *warabandi*
- Characterized by a gravity system with limited storage
- Inadequate-by-design i.e. water is inadequate to irrigate the entire area characterized by cropping intensity less than 100% in each season
- Rationing of water typically pro-rata with area
- Land ownership has significant social and cultural value, inheritance is enshrined in culture and religion and difficult to re-engineer.

Materials and Methods

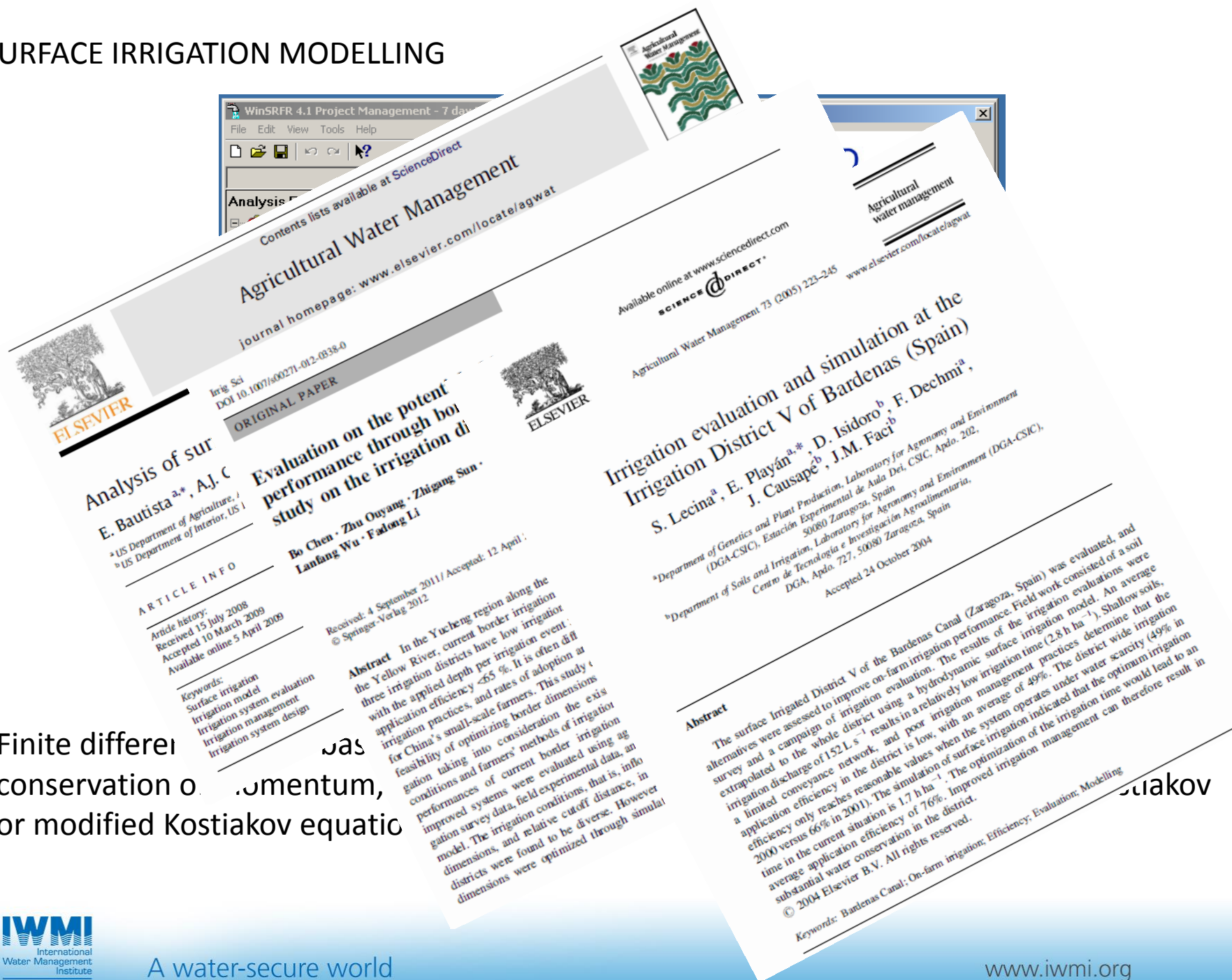


HAKRA BRANCH CANAL

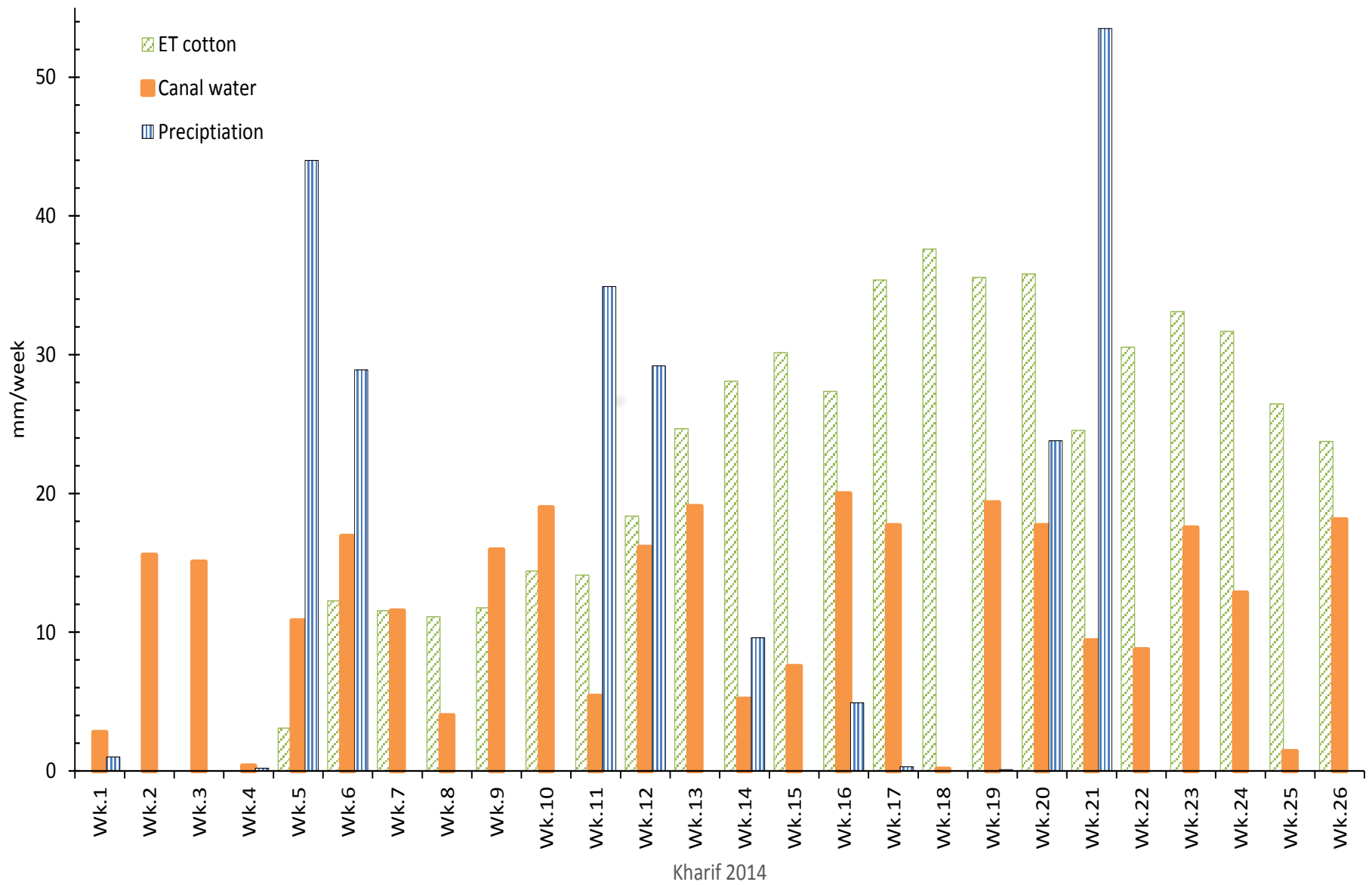


SURFACE IRRIGATION MODELLING

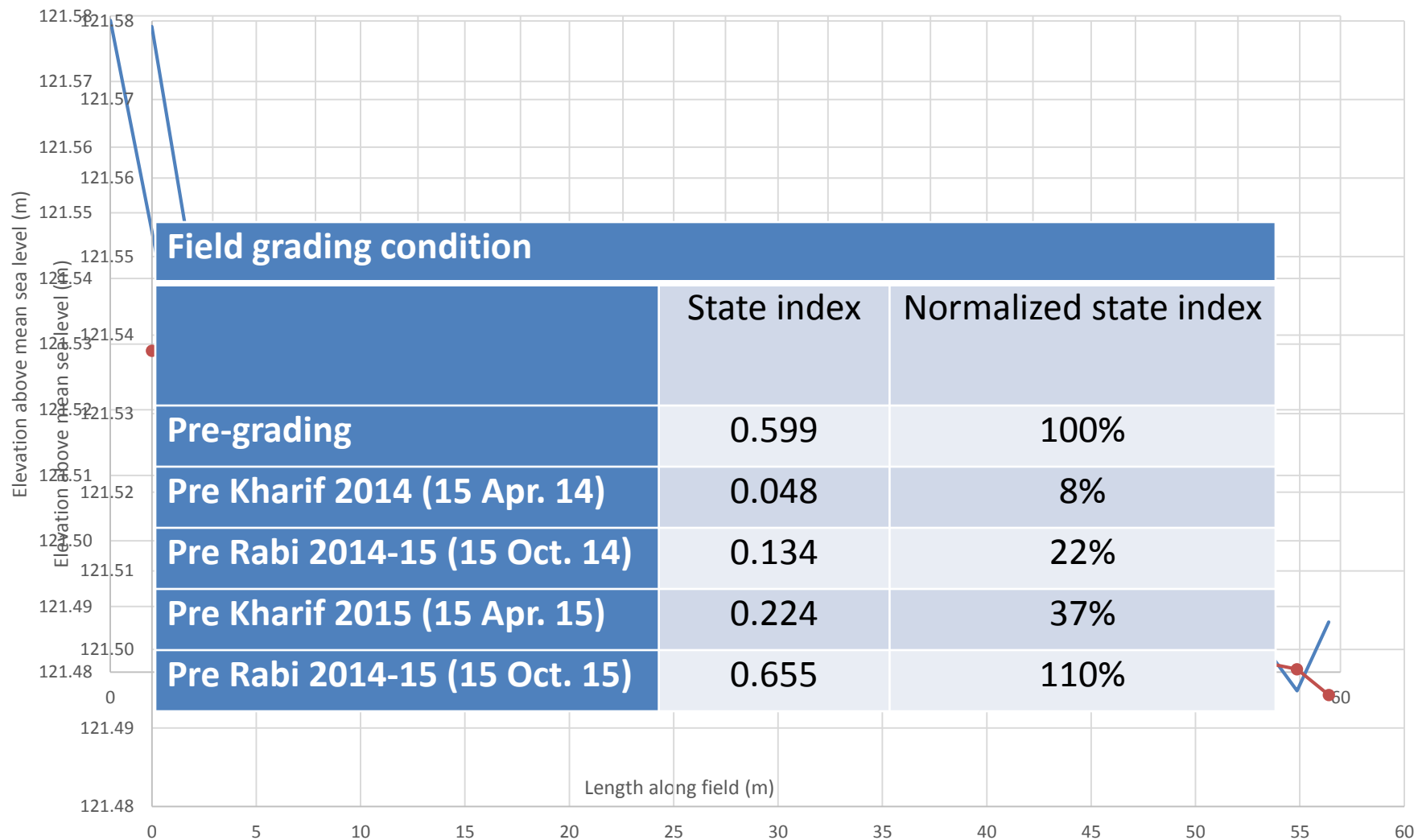
Finite difference
conservation of momentum,
or modified Kostiaikov equation



Field and water characteristics				
Parameter	Furrow irrigation		Border strip irrigation	
	Canal water	Groundwater	Canal water	Groundwater
Length	54.80m			
Total width	67.07m			
Field area	0.37ha			
Discharge	55 Ls ⁻¹ *	20 Ls ⁻¹	55 Ls ⁻¹ *	20Ls ⁻¹
Cutoff time	47 min ha ⁻¹	Farmer	47 min ha ⁻¹	Farmer
Irrigation frequency	Weekly	Farmer	Weekly	Farmer
Furrow set size	Farmer	Farmer	-	-
Border strip width	-	-	Farmer	Farmer
Cropping intensity	Farmer	Farmer	Farmer	Farmer
* but can vary significantly				





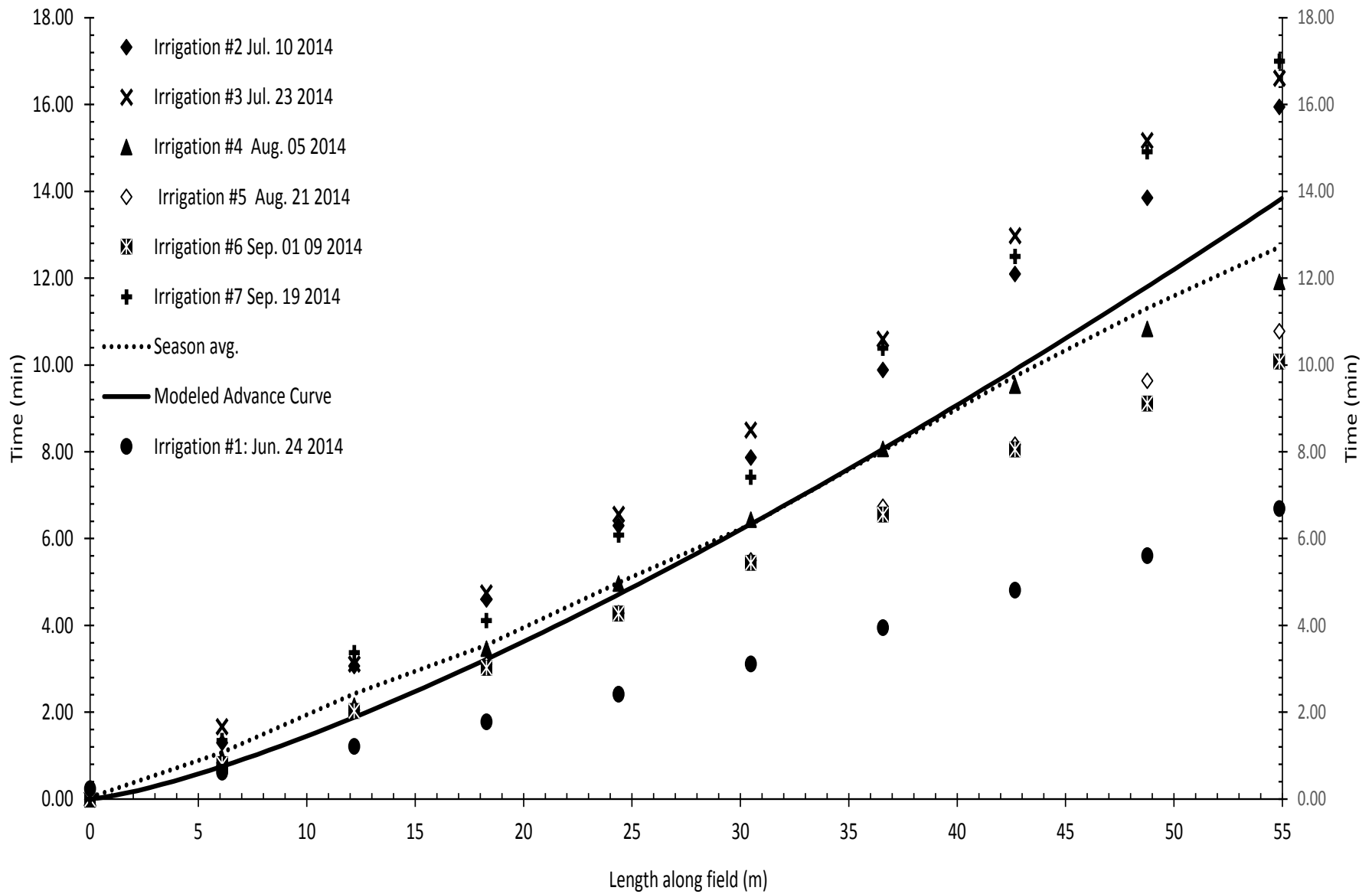


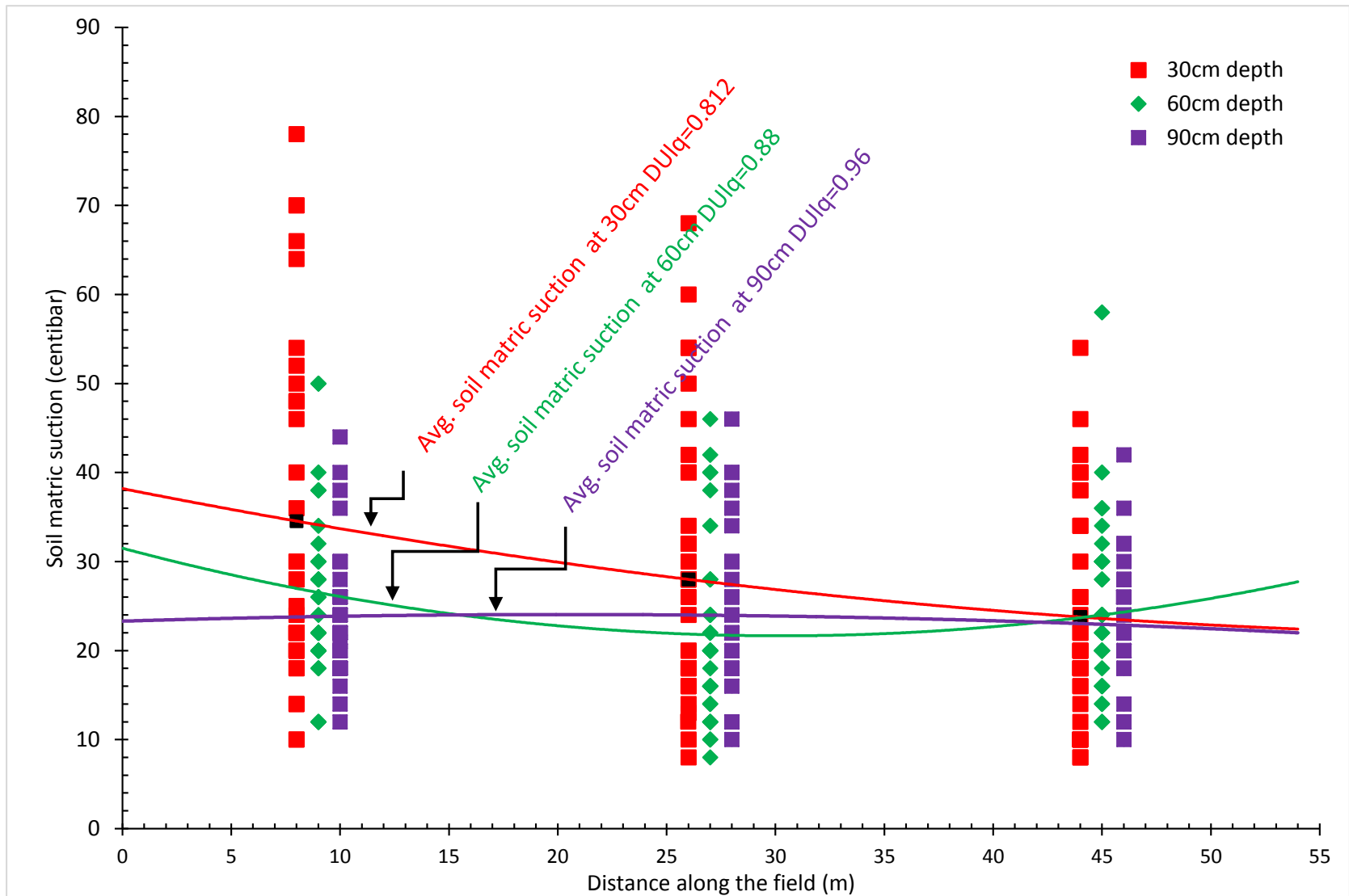
Performance indicators of furrow irrigation with canal water irrigation

Fallow area	Cropping intensity	Cutoff time (hrs)	Furrows	d _{lq} (mm)	Low quarter distribution uniformity	Potential application efficiency	Completion of advance time (hrs)	Cutoff ratio
0%	100%	0.63	92	25	0.826	-	0.53	1.18
10%	90%	0.63	83	32	0.930	-	0.46	1.37
20%	80%	0.63	74	37	0.957	-	0.39	1.61
30%	70%	0.63	64	44	0.979	-	0.33	1.93
40%	60%	0.63	55	51	0.991	97%	0.27	2.31
50%	50%	0.63	46	61	0.992	81%	0.23	2.81

Performance indicators of furrow irrigation with groundwater irrigation

Furrow sets	Furrows per set	Potential application efficiency	Low quarter distribution uniformity	Completion of advance time (hrs)	Cutoff time (hrs)	Cutoff ratio	Irrigation time (hrs)
1	55	90%	0.905	1.21	1.88	1.56	1.88
2	27, 28	98%	0.986	0.40	0.84	2.09	1.68
3	18, 18, 19	98%	0.984	0.25	0.56	2.26	1.68
4	13,14,14,14	97%	0.979	0.19	0.56	2.28	1.76





Increase in cotton productivity per unit of water by 10%
 Increase in cotton productivity per unit of land by 11%



CONCLUSIONS

- Precision surface irrigation can be applied to the highly constrained irrigation environment of the Indus Basin Irrigation System with a some degree of success.
- Laser grading is achievable at relatively modest cost and the improvement in the field profile will last for over two years with two crop-season per year although this is less than the four years in the literature.
- Adjusting the cropping intensity and furrow sets it is possible to obtain very high performance of surface irrigation both under canal water and under groundwater which would meet crop water requirements.
- With border strip irrigation it is much more challenging to obtain reasonable performance with either canal water or groundwater.
- With the weekly schedule of the *warabandi* the required depths of water are rather too small to apply with any degree of efficiency

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The study design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of the results are exclusively those of the authors.

THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?